GEOMETRID NOTES.

By L. W. Swett,
Boston, Mass.

I am convinced, after a careful study of the genitalia, that the American form of Eucymatoge, now listed as *Horisme vitalbata*, D. & S., is distinct from the European. I have received a number of specimens, of the American form of *vitalbata* through Mr. Wolley Dod from Calgary, Alberta, and of the European through Dr. Bastelberger and I can find only very slight external differences. The American form of *vitalbata* seems to have the yellow band of primaries, more of a grayish cast, where the European is a deep yellow. Also the band of the primaries seems narrower than the European and at the apex is more clouded. It is very hard to draw any definite characters for separating them except on the genitalia which prove most distinct and so would list the American form as a race, if not later may turn out to be a good species.

Horisme vitalbata D. & S. var. **incana** nov.

The valvæ are narrower and longer than the European *vitalbata* and the sacculus is most distinct, being bifurcate at tip. It resembles slightly the shape of a boy's mitten, with the thumb projecting at an angle. In the European *vitalbata* this process is rounded with but a single jointed projection. Also the penis of the American form is thicker than the European and the œdeagus is spined in the middle, which is lacking in *vitalbata*. The tip of the penis is bulbous with short spines apparently knobbed at the base, and the vesica has wide and long cornuti. The saccus is broad and rounded. The ductus bursa of the female genitalia has three elongated patches from which long stout spines protrude. At the junction of the neck or ductus bursa and the bag or bursa there is a row of very stout spines projecting at all angles. The bursa is instrate or covered with fine spines not heavy and thick as in *vitalbata*. The edge of the bursa in *vitalbata* is surrounded with heavy spines, where in *incana* they are not any thicker than in the other sections. The true *vitalbata* D. & S. may possibly occur in North America as our material at present is so limited, so I have listed the American form as a race until we know more about

the life-histories. It is evident from my study of the genitalia that we need large series of specimens, field notes and life-histories before we can list forms, races or species on our present scanty knowledge, as at present it is more or less individual opinion. I have made the male, from which I prepared my best slide, as the type, in case the true *vitalbata* D. & S. should occur in North America.

Expanse 27–29 mm.

Holotype ♂ — VI — 5, 1914, Calgary, Alberta, from Mr. Wolley Dod.

Allotype ♀ — VI — 26, 1907, Calgary, Alberta, from Mr. Wolley Dod.

Paratype ♀ — VI — 26, 1914, Calgary, Alberta, from Mr. Wolley Dod.

All the above are in my collection.

NOTE ON THE ICHNEUMONID GENERA CYANOCRYPTUS AND LAMPROCRYPTUS.

By Charles T. Brues.

When collecting insects in the Peruvian Andes several years ago, I secured a large metallic blue Ichneumonid which proves to be the female of *Cyanocryptus metallicus*, a species described by Cameron in 1903 from a male specimen collected in Ecuador. Since then I have received through Dr. F. E. Lutz of the American Museum of Natural History a quite similar insect from Southern Patagonia apparently referable to Cameron's genus Lamprocryptus, which can hardly be separated from Cyanocryptus.

Since the female of *Cyanocryptus metallicus* has not been described and as there is some confusion concerning the name Lamprocryptus, the following note is presented.

Cyanocryptus Cameron.

The Entomologist, Vol. 36, p. 121 (1903).
Schmiedeknecht, Opus. Ichneum., fasc. VI, p. 415 (1904).
Schmiedeknecht, Gen. Insect., fasc. 75, p. 13 (1909).

Type: *C. metallicus* Cameron.